

**B) Remarks:****Response to Allowable Subject Matter**

Applicant acknowledges the Examiner's indication that claim 1, and the corresponding dependant claims 2-5, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 33, and 34 are allowed.

**Response to Claim Objections**

The Examiner indicated that Claim 10 was objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim (Claim 6), but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The Applicant has amended Claim 6 to include the limitations of Claim 10, as indicated by the Examiner, and Claim 10 has been cancelled. Additionally, claim 31 has been cancelled. Claims 11 and 30 have been amended to comply with the limitations of amended claim 6. Claim 32 was amended to include "and" to correct a minor. Accordingly, Claim 6, and its corresponding dependent claims 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 23, 26, 30, and 32 have been placed in condition for allowance.

**Response to Claim Rejections**

1. **Claims 6, 7, 12, 26, and 31 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,489,948 to Lau.**

- **Specifically regarding the rejection of claims 6, 7, 12, 26, and 31:**

The Examiner has rejected claims 6, 7, 12, 26, and 31. However, this rejection is moot in view of the amendment made to independent claim 6 to incorporate the limitations of claim 10. Also, claim 31 has been cancelled. Because claims 7, 12, and 26 depend from claim 6, it follows that claims 7, 12, and 26 have been placed in condition for allowance. Accordingly, claims 6, 7, 12, and 26 have been placed in condition for allowance.

Specifically, with regard to claim 6, Lau does not teach the structural limitations of **an auxiliary computer mouse having a computer mouse housing supporting at least one mechanical mouse button, and at least one**

**touch pad integrated into a cavity opening formed in said at least one mechanical mouse button.** It is noted that the mouse of Lau uses multiple input devices, wherein the first device is a track ball 104 (see column 1, lines 43-55; column 2, lines 17-19; column 3, lines 38-49). A track ball mouse is adapted to traverse a planar surface to produce and transmit movement data regarding movement of the mouse body relative to the planar surface. Note that the mouse of the instant invention does not use a tracking ball and Applicant's specification teaches away from using mouse movement to invoke operations. Note that claim 6 of the instant invention recites **without physical movement of said mouse housing**. It is noted from Applicant's Specification that the highlighting mode is used for highlighting text on which an operation is to be performed and the highlighting operation is achieved without movement of the mouse across a surface for performing any operation. The mouse system housing of the instant invention remains stationary before, during, and after performing any operation.

For the reasons indicated, Lau does not meet the limitations of amended claim 6. The product of Lau is not structurally and functionally the same as Applicant's claimed product. Accordingly, Applicant submits that Lau does not anticipate or make obvious the subject matter of amended claim 6.

2. **Claims 13, 14, 20, 23, and 32 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,424,338 to Anderson.**

• **Specifically regarding the rejection of claims 23 and 32:**

The Examiner has rejected claims 23 and 32. However, this rejection is moot in view of the amendment made to independent claim 6 to incorporate the limitations of claim 10. Because claims 23 and 32 depend from claim 6, it follows that claims 23 and 32 have been placed in condition for allowance.

- **Specifically regarding the rejection of claims 13, 14, and 20:**

The Examiner has rejected claims 13 and 14. However, this rejection is moot in view of the cancellation of claims 13 and 14 in order to further prosecution of Applicant's Application. Applicant disagrees with the prior art rejection and Applicant reserves the right to prosecute claims 13 and 14 in a Divisional Application

The Examiner has also rejected claim 20. However, this rejection is moot in view of the cancellation of claim 20 in order to further prosecution of Applicant's Application. Applicant disagrees with the prior art rejection for the reasons indicated below and Applicant reserves the right to prosecute claim 20 in a Divisional Application.

Specifically, Anderson does not teach a press button having the **finger-pressing device formed thereon for application of pressure for causing movement of the mechanical mouse button**, as recited in claim 20. This claim limitation has been dismissed by the Examiner and not specifically addressed. The Anderson reference does not discuss, nor show, the limitations of claim 20. Note that the claim limitation requires a button and a finger-pressing device formed thereon. The finger-pressing device enables the user to perform an operation in a specific way. It is unclear to Applicant how this statement meets the structural limitation of claim 20 of **at least one finger-pressing device formed on the mechanical mouse button for application of pressure for causing movement of said at least one mechanical mouse button**.

For at least these reasons, Applicant submits that Anderson does not anticipate or make obvious the subject matter of claim 20. Accordingly, the Examiner has not shown that the product of Anderson is structurally and functionally the same as Applicant's claimed product.

**3. Claims 8, 9, 11, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by U.S. Patent No. 6,489,948 to Lau.**

**• Specifically regarding the rejection of claims 8, 9, 11, and 30:**

The Examiner has rejected claims 8, 9, 11, and 30. However, this rejection is moot in view of the amendment made to independent claim 6 to incorporate the limitations of claim 10. Additionally, claims 11 and 30 have been amended to conform to the claim limitations of amended claim 6. Because claims 8, 9, 11, and 30 depend from claim 6, it follows that claims 8, 9, 11, and 30 have been placed in condition for allowance.

Specifically, with respect to claim 6, Lau does not teach the structural limitations of **an auxiliary computer mouse having a computer mouse housing supporting at least one mechanical mouse button, and at least one touch pad integrated into a cavity opening formed in said at least one mechanical mouse button**. It is noted that the mouse of Lau uses multiple input devices, wherein the first device is a tracking ball 104 (see column 1, lines 43-55; column 2, lines 17-19; column 3, lines 38-49). A track ball mouse is adapted to traverse a planar surface to produce and transmit movement data regarding movement of the mouse body relative to the planar surface. Note that the mouse of the instant invention does not use a tracking ball and Applicant's specification teaches away from using mouse movement to invoke operations. Note that claim 6 of the instant invention recites **without physical movement of said mouse housing**. It is noted from Applicant's Specification that the highlighting mode is used for highlighting text on which an operation is to be performed and the highlighting operation is achieved without movement of the mouse across a surface for performing any operation. The mouse system housing of the instant invention remains stationary before, during, and after performing any operation.

For the reasons indicated, Lau does not meet the limitations of amended claim 6. The product of Lau is not structurally and functionally the same as Applicant's claimed product. Accordingly, Applicant submits that Lau does not make obvious the subject matter of claim 6. Accordingly, claims 8, 9, 11, and 30 have been placed in condition for allowance.

**4. Claims 15, 16, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by U.S. Patent No. 6,424,338 to Anderson.**

**• Specifically regarding the rejection of claims 15, 16, 18, and 19:**

The Examiner has rejected claims 15, 16, 18, and 19. However, this rejection is moot in view of the cancellation of claims 15, 16, 18, and 19, which depend from cancelled independent claim 13, in order to further prosecution of Applicant's Application. Applicant disagrees with the prior art rejection for the reasons indicated below and Applicant reserves the right to prosecute claims 15, 16, 18, and 19 in a Divisional Application.

The Anderson reference teaches a speed zone touchpad device for providing control gain for the desired type of cursor movement throughout a plurality of regions (see Abstract; column 5, lines 12-17). Anderson's reference teaches a touchpad separate from the mouse buttons (Figures).

Specifically, with regard to claims 15 and 16, Anderson does not teach the limitations of a press and lock button or a sliding panel button. While Anderson discloses a touch pad and press button, any type of button structure design would not be functional in Anderson because Anderson is specific in the type of button design and function to be used, because it functions properly in the Anderson invention. There is no suggestion in the Anderson reference that the disclosed touch pad device design is open to modification or replacement with buttons that function differently or that are manipulated differently. Such a suggestion inappropriately broadens the scope of the Anderson patent to include subject matter not taught, conceived, or intended by Anderson patent. It must be shown that the prior art could be modified and that there exists a suggestion of the desirability or motivation for making the modification. Anderson does not provide this suggestion, motivation, or desire. Nor, does the scope of the Anderson patent lend itself to modification. The Anderson reference is specific in the type of touch pad device design and type that will function in the Anderson invention. Further, any modification of Anderson does not correct the deficiencies of the combination of Lau and Anderson. The Lau mouse and Anderson mouse are manipulated differently and function differently. Accordingly, the references are not combinable.

For these reasons, Applicant submits that the Anderson reference in combination with Lau reference does not suggest or make obvious the subject matter of claims 15 and 16. Accordingly, the Examiner has not shown that the product of the combination of Lau and Anderson is structurally and functionally the same as Applicant's claimed product.

Specifically, with regard to claim 18, Anderson teaches at column 2, lines 64-67, that "*...the major advantage of the touchpad is the compact footprint. The size of a touchpad will typically be rectangular, approximately 1.5 - 2 inches by 3.5 - 5 inches. This compact size creates additional difficulties, however.*" The measurements for the touchpads of the instant invention are much smaller by comparison of measurement and area. The touchpads disclosed by Anderson could not be accommodated on a mouse button. Location of a touchpad of the size disclosed by Anderson could not be accommodated in a sidewall of the keyboard housing (see Figure 1C) disclosed and shown by Anderson, as suggested by the Examiner. For that matter, no known keyboard housing sidewall could accommodate such a large sized touchpad. It would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have placed a touchpad on the sidewall of the keyboard of Anderson, because the area of the touchpads described by Anderson could not be accommodated by the insufficient area of the sidewalls in the keyboard designs shown and disclosed by Anderson.

Specifically, with regard to claim 19, Anderson does not teach the use of mechanical mouse buttons in a cavity opening formed in a sidewall of a keyboard housing.

Applicant submits that the Anderson reference does not suggest or make obvious the claimed subject matter of claims 15, 16, 18, and 19.

5. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson U.S. Patent No. 6,424,338 in view of Logan U.S. Patent No. 5,327,161.

• Specifically regarding the rejection of claim 17:

The Examiner has rejected claim 17. However, this rejection is moot in view of the cancellation of claim 17 in order to further prosecution of Applicant's Application. Applicant disagrees with the prior art rejection for the reasons indicated below and Applicant reserves the right to prosecute claim 17 in a Divisional Application.

With respect to claim 17, the Anderson reference teaches a speed zone touchpad device for providing control gain for the desired type of cursor movement throughout a plurality of regions. It is an object of Anderson's invention to provide a touchpad wherein the touchpad control gain that is configured based on touchpad input to provide a control gain configuration that is optimal for the desired type of cursor movement (see Abstract; column 5, lines 12-17). The touch pad surface is divided into a plurality of zones or regions (see column 5, lines 50-51). Anderson teaches that the invention is advantageous over simple acceleration schemes in that fast and possibly erratic finger movements are not required to achieve the highest tracking rates (see column 5, lines 56-63). It is noted here that the Logan et al. teach this principle as the operational feature in the Logan et al. patent. Specifically, Logan et al. teach at column 4, lines 55-60, that "*the cursor is moved across the screen in the same relative direction as the finger movement across the touch pad screen... The velocity is computed as a function of the change in distance over elapsed time.*" The Logan et al. reference also teaches at column 4, line 60 through column 5, line 5 that "*...the cursor movement is continued at the same speed and direction that it was traveling before the finger went into the boarder area. Thus, the operator may establish the direction and velocity of cursor movement with a short screen swipe...*" Also, at column 5, lines 10-12, Logan et al. teach, "*...the cursor continues moving in the relative direction and velocity established by the finger movement...*"

Thus, the speed of cursor movement in Logan et al. is a function of direction and velocity of finger movement.

This is contrary to the teachings of Anderson. More specifically, Anderson teaches at column 7, lines 39-44 that, *"The touchpad according to the present invention is divided into a plurality of speed zones. Each speed zone is further associated with specific control gain configuration"* At column 7, lines 57-67, Anderson teaches *"...No effect on control gain configuration will result from the finger crossing into other speed zones..."* At column 8, lines 1-12, Anderson discloses that, *"By initially placing a finger into the outer speed zone, a user may generate long-distance on-screen movements with relatively small finger movements."* Accordingly, the Anderson reference teaches speed zones that define velocity of cursor movement and does not vary when the finger moves into an adjoining speed zone. This is unlike the Logan et al. reference, which does not teach speed zones, velocity of cursor movement is performed by finger speed across the touchpad surface.

Accordingly, it would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have replaced the touchpad of Anderson with the touchpad of Logan et al., as the Examiner has suggested, because such a modification would destroy the improvement that the Anderson reference has made in the art.

It is further noted that the Logan et al. patent was originally cited as prior art against the Anderson application. However, the Anderson application was found to be patentable over Logan et al. A person of ordinary skill would not look to Logan et al. to modify Anderson because Anderson was found to be a patentable improvement over the teachings of Logan et al. Accordingly, modifying Anderson with Logan et al. would destroy the teachings and improvements that Anderson made over Logan et al.

Specifically, neither Anderson nor Logan et al. teaches the structural limitations of **an auxiliary computer keyboard mouse having a computer mouse housing supporting at least one mechanical mouse button, and at least one touch pad integrated into a cavity opening formed in said at least one mechanical mouse button.**



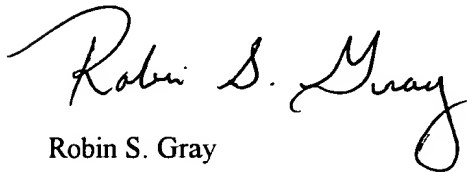
Additionally, Anderson teaches at column 2, lines 64-67, that “...*the major advantage of the touchpad is the compact footprint. The size of a touchpad will typically be rectangular, approximately 1.5 - 2 inches by 3.5 - 5 inches. This compact size creates additional difficulties, however.*” The measurements for the touchpads of the instant invention are much smaller by comparison of measurement and area. The touchpads disclosed by Anderson could not be accommodated on a mouse button.

The Logan et al. reference is not directed to, nor does it teach, auxiliary keyboard housings. In fact, the Logan et al. reference does not teach a mechanical mouse button capable of independent movement relative to a keyboard housing.

Applicant’s claim 17 specifically recites that the touch pad is **integrated into a cavity opening** of the mechanical mouse button and the integrated mechanical touch pad button is movably mounted in **said mouse system housing and is capable of independent movement relative to said mouse system housing to invoke a highlighting mode without physical movement of said mouse system housing**. The entire Logan et al. touch pad device 20 must be moved (up/down) to invoke dragging. This means that the mouse system must be moved. The Logan et al. invention is a mouse system – not a mouse button. Applicant’s Claim 13, from which claim 17 depends, requires that the mouse system **NOT** be moved to invoke highlighting. The Logan et al. device must be moved to invoke highlighting. Further, the Logan et al. reference does not teach an auxiliary computer keyboard having a mouse system wherein the touch pad button is moved relative to a mouse system housing within which the touch pad button is mounted. Accordingly, the Logan et al. reference does not teach the claimed limitations.

Applicant respectfully submits that the above amendments place the application for patent in condition for allowance and early notification to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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Applicant



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Signature

June 22, 2005

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Date of Signature